

# Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY SMITH & FENNO, OVER THE POST OFFICE, WEST MARKET PLACE, BANGOR, ME.

VOL. VIII.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1842.

NO. 266.

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at Five Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year, are paid in advance, and all orders for discontinuance must be accompanied by the amount due. The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Eliza Field, at the Mechanic's News Room, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

**BANGOR WOOLLEN FACTORY.**  
THOMAS & WILSON, respectfully inform the public that they will be prepared to receive wool to manufacture into cloth, for customers, at No. 119, Broad street, Bangor, the first of June, at the following

**PRICES.**  
Common Filled Cloth 33 " 40 " per yard.  
Blanketing over 2 yds wide, 35 " 40 " " "  
White Flannel 17 " 20 " " "  
Colored do. 25 " " " "  
Colored and Pressed 30 " " " "  
Satin and fud the warp 30 " 37 1/2 " " "  
Wool should be well washed.  
Customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their wool.

We hold ourselves responsible for all work that goes out of our hands unfaithfully done.  
Having had fifteen years experience at manufacturing, and the last eight years carried on the custom manufacturing in Gray, with good success, we are confident that they can give good satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom.  
S. H. CAMPBELL, Agent.  
Bangor, April 1842. w3m

**ASSIGNMENT NOTICE.**

PURSUANT to the order of the United States District Court for Maine District, the undersigned Assignee gives notice that he has been duly appointed, given bonds, and taken upon himself the trust assigned of  
Nicholas G. Norcross, of said Bangor, and also as partner of the late firm of Norcross & Mason, and as partner of the late firm of J. Norcross & Co., and also as partner of the late firm of J. Bartlett & Co.

Jesse Norcross Jr. of said Bangor, and also as partner of the late firm of J. Norcross & Co. Declared Bankrupt, March 17, 1842.

Eliza Low, of said Bangor.

Thomas Bickford, of Newburg, in the County of Penobscot.

William Spearin, of Carmel, in the County of Penobscot, and also as partner of the firm of Morrison & Spearin, of Spearin & Webb, and of Spearin and Smead.

Eliza W. Hasey and Thomas N. Mansfield, of Bangor aforesaid, and also as partners under the name of Hasey and Mansfield.

Alfred M. Kusick, of Carmel, in the County of Penobscot.

John Snow, of Bangor aforesaid, and also as a member of the firm of E. Snow & Co., consisting of Edward Snow, John Snow, Daniel Snow and Truxton Snow.

Robert Wilson, of Oldtown, in the County of Penobscot, and as partner of the late firm of Pratt & Wilson, of Grant & Wilson, and of George Fogg & Co.

Rufus K. Hardy of said Bangor. Declared Bankrupt, April 19, 1842.

The said Assignee therefore requests all persons indebted to the estates of the aforesaid Bankrupts, to call upon said Assignee, at his place of business, and to make immediate payment agreeably to law, in such cases made and provided.

April 30. at w3t HENRY V. POOR.

AT a Court of Probate holden at Bluehill, within and for the County of Hancock on the last Tuesday of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty two.

NATHANIEL B. RICH, Administrator of the Estate of JAMES ATWOOD late of Bucksport in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration upon said deceased's estate, for probate.

ORDERED, that the said Nathaniel B. Rich give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of his order to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Courier, printed in Bangor, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Bucksport aforesaid, on the third Wednesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

SAMUEL M. POND, Judge.

Attest: JOHN D. RICHARDS, Register.

True copy, Attest.

JOHN D. RICHARDS, Register.

w3w

**TO THE LADIES.**

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PERSONAL BEAUTY CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH DOCT. FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDES SUBTILES.

The regular whose study is to imitate the harmonious workmanship of nature, portrays in his art the human form a broad and elevated forehead. This development is not only beautiful, but with, but sometimes necessary to the possession of a high order of mental faculty. If a fine forehead is a mark of intellect, it is no less an essential element of personal beauty, and it is as indispensable to those, and there are many such, who are distinguished by their intellect, though not by their beauty, as it is to those who are distinguished by their beauty, though not by their intellect.

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**THE LION OF THE DAY.**

THE OLD VEGETABLE OR GERMAN PILLS. POSITIVE, OR NO PAY.

THEY are highly recommended by Dr. Valentine.

Mott, of the city of New York. A medicine to prevent the attacks of disease, to keep the system in healthy action, and to eradicate as soon as possible every disease as soon as it appears, has been the great study of medical men for many years without success. The subscriber, however, not expecting his Pills to cure all the ills which flesh is heir to, confidently recommends them as certain and efficacious in the following: Headache, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Cholera, bilious, remittent, and intermittent Fevers, diseases of the Liver, and Spleen, Female Obstructions, Rheumatism, Foul Stomach, Dizziness of the Head, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, and trembling of the Limbs, Nausea, or sickness at the Stomach, Flushing of the Face, Summer Complaints, Measles, Scarlet Rash, and will be found invaluable in complaints of the Digestive Organs, and particularly those arising from impurity of the blood. As a preventive against Fevers, no persons should go to a warm climate without a box of these Pills; they are entirely of vegetable ingredients, and can be taken safely without fear. Price, 37 1/2 cents a box.

For sale at A. GEYER'S Drug Store, 104 Hanover street, corner of Salem street, Boston, General Agent for the N. E. States, and may be had at most of the Drug Stores in the U. S. and in the Canadas.

The genuine Pills have the written signature of MERRITT GRIFFIN on each box.

For sale in Bangor by A. P. GUILD, Exchange St. and at FOLSOM'S, No. 21 West Market Place.

Brewer W. A. Barnworth.

Orrington Attwood & Sweet.

South Orrington Cyprian, Baker & Co.

Diamond—Blagge & Butman.

Ethia John Lakin.

Hampden Alfred Herrick.

Levent D. B. Vaughan & Co.

East Cornish John Ewer.

Exeter Shale & French, B. D. Brown, and Henry Hill.

Dexter Calvin Capeland, Jr.

Cony Foster & Co.

Oliver Richardson, Kennedy & Co. and Thomas Hodgkins.

Milford Rufus Davenport.

Nov. 1. Bangor wly

**INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE!!!**

PENOBSCOT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office at Bangor.

THIS Office is now in successful operation, having extended its business into sixty towns in the Counties of Penobscot, Waldo, Hancock, Washington, Piscataquis, Somerset, Franklin and Aroostook; and now presents its claims to the people of the whole Eastern section of the State. In the confidence that its superior location, its success thus far, and the determination of its Officers to render it in every respect worthy their patronage, will ensure it to become ultimately the largest office in the State. The superiority of large Mutual Offices over Stock Offices must be plain to every man in the community. Policies issued for six years and all extra hazards are rejected.

PRESERVED B. MILLS, President.

BENJAMIN PLUMMER JR. Secy and Treasurer.

Bangor, May 26, 1841. wlv

**HUMAN HAIR.**

Cleanliness of the Head & Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, bath, &c. should neglect the hair. The hair, the most essential the most exposed and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No. If you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects, its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this the only first the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes on these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeiters are abroad; look always for the name of COMSTOCK & Co., on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

[From the Boston Chronicle, Jan. 10.]

We see by an advertisement in another column, that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city, whose hair was so nearly gone, as to expose entirely her phenological developments, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not, in reality, very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's fruitless resort to mis-called restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in rich profusion, glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing none of the commodity has been sent to us, and, indeed, we do not want any, for, though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough, and of a passable quality of our own.

**Daring Fraud.**

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used, unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Address COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New York, 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by G. W. LADD, corner of Smith's Block, A. P. GUILD, Exchange street, and G. W. HOLDEN, West Market Place, Bangor.

Oct. 29. d3wAwly

**JUST RECEIVED**

BY SMITH & FENNO,

the only authorized Agents in Bangor,

DIRECT FROM THE

**NEW ENGLAND OFFICE,**

10---Hanover Street---19

BOSTON,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE

**Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills,**

WITH THE

**New Copy Right Labels**

**UPON THE BOXES,**

WHICH IT IS BELIEVED WILL PROVE THE

**Counterfeiter's Death Blow!**

After this date, all Boxes of the

**Genuine Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills,**

Will have Three Copy Right Labels on them.

See the TOP, the SIDE and the BOTTOM.

SMITH & FENNO,

**BOOKSELLERS,**

No. 14 Market Square,

BANGOR.

Feb 21. d3wAwly

**CORDAGE.**

GANGS OF RIGGING, from the Works of the

Robbins' Cordage Company, Plymouth, Mass., will be furnished on application to the subscribers.

Also Torted and Manila Cordage, of all sizes, constantly on hand for sale at retail.

T. B. MCINTIRE & Co.

Feb. 15.

**NOTICE OF COMMITTEE FOR LOCATING PUBLIC LANDS.**

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Justices of the District Court for the Eastern District holden at Bangor, within and for the County of Penobscot, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1842, a committee to locate the lands reserved for public uses in Foxcroft, half township in said County, now a part of Lincoln, hereby give notice that we will meet for that purpose, at Lock & Whittier's tavern, in said town of Lincoln, on the eighteenth day of June next, (1842) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and proceed to locate said public lands agreeably to the warrant for that purpose to us directed, when and where all persons interested may be present if they see fit.

ISAAC HACKER,

JAMES SANDERS, Jr. Committee.

JAMES BUTTERFIELD

April 26, 1842. w3w

**PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, &c.**

A. P. GUILD, Exchange Street.

OFFERS for Sale, a large and complete assortment of articles in the above line, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased east of Boston.

1500 lbs White Lead, 300 Boxes Window Glass, of different qualities.

30 Bbls. Dry Whiting.

15 " Spts. Turpentine.

1000 Galls. Linseed Oil.

6 Bbls. Copal Varnish.

Eng. Vanishing Red.

Red Ochre.

Emerald, Paris.

French, Brunswick and

Chrome Greens.

French Chrome and

Stone Yellow.

Prussian and Celestial

Blue.

Ground Verdigris.

Black Paint in kegs.

6 Bbls. pure Neat's foot

Oil.

A Good Assortment of Paper Hangings.

ap 16 w

**RECEIVERS' SALE.**

CITIZEN'S BANK, AUGUSTA.

**TO PRINTERS.**

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, MINOT'S BUILDING.

Spring Lane, Corner of Devonshire Street, CONTINUE to Furnish, on accommodating terms, New, and Second-hand Presses, and other Printing Materials.

The above Foundry are constantly adding to their extensive assortment the great varieties of new plain and fancy letters. They have the exclusive sale of the Tuft's Press, so favorably known in this Market. Also the Agency of Prout's celebrated Ink, and keep an Assortment constantly on hand.

Printers of Newspapers can generally be supplied with Type having been used in stereotyping, at a liberal discount.

The Foundry being in the best order, and well stocked with all materials, Printers can be furnished with the greatest facility.

Foreign or domestic orders will receive prompt and faithful attention addressed to J. G. ROGERS, Agent for the Company. cop3w ap 18

**PUBLIC LANDS IN THE STATE OF MAINE--FOR SALE.**

LANDS by the township, half townships, and quarter townships, in various parts of the State of Maine, situate on boatable waters, are offered for sale so as to suit all persons who may be disposed to purchase for lumbering operations, and will be sold on liberal terms of credit. Also, Lands suitable for agriculture, by the township, parts of townships, and in lots for single farms, are offered to accommodate all classes of purchasers.

These lands are well worthy the attention of all persons who are desirous of large timber or agricultural concerns, and are equally deserving the attention of those who only want lands upon which to locate themselves for farming purposes, and who wish to become actual settlers. In no part of our country does the productions of the earth find a better market, to reward the farmer for his industry.

Those who choose to make up companies to purchase lands for agriculture, can be accommodated with tracts of one, two or three thousand acres, more or less, with an opportunity of selecting lands in a body, where they may greatly improve their condition for a small consideration. For price and terms, apply at the Land Office in the State House, Boston, where the plans and other documents may be consulted, and every information given, showing the location and qualities of the timber and soil.

GEORGE W. COFFIN,

Land Agent of Massachusetts.

Land Office, 25th March, 1842. aw3m ap 1.

**GUARDIAN'S SALE.**

PURSUANT to License obtained from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, to sell at public or private sale any and all the Real Estate belonging to Lucretia G. Fuller, of Augusta, minor, wherein her late father died seized or possessed, I do hereby give notice that I will attend to the sale of the same at private sale at my Office in Augusta, on Wednesday of each week, until September 2d, 1842, (unless the same shall all have been previously sold) from and after the tenth day of November next, and at Pike's Tavern, in Norridgewock, on the last Tuesdays of March and June next, and at Bangor, at the office of I. Farrar, Esq., on the first day of December, and nineteenth day of May next.

BENJ. A. G. FULLER, Guardian.

Augusta, Oct. 6, 1841. wd3w

To the Honorable Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Penobscot.

JOHN R. ADAM, and GEORGE H. KUHN, both of Bangor, in the County of Suffolk, and FRANCIS C. HEAD of Roxbury, in the County of Norfolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represent that Benjamin Bussey, late of said Roxbury, Gentleman, has deceased, testate; that his last will and testament, with four codicils, has been duly proved and allowed, in a Court of Probate, holden at Dedham, within and for the County of Norfolk, on the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1842; that your petitioners were appointed executors of said will and codicils, and that letters testamentary have been granted to them by said court; a copy of which will and codicils, and of the Probate thereof, under the seal of said court, is here in court produced; and your petitioners further represent that the said Benjamin Bussey died possessed of estate, real and personal, in said County of Penobscot, on which said will operates, and which ought to be administered according thereto.

Therefore, they pray that the copy of said will and codicils, and the probate thereof may be filed and recorded in the Probate office, in said County of Penobscot, and such proceedings had thereupon as to law and justice shall appear.

JOHN R. ADAM, } Executors

GEORGE H. KUHN, }

FRANCIS C. HEAD, }

By their Attorney, FREDERICK HOBBS.

At a Court of Probate held at Bangor, within and for the County of Penobscot, on the last Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

The aforesaid John R. Adam, George H. Kuhn,



## Reply of the Democrat to the Age.

The Democrat of this morning makes the following reply to the Age which will be likely to dispel all doubts which may have been entertained as to his opinions, which, to all but the Age, were clearly enough expressed in a previous article upon the subject of the Extra Session. The Democrat remarks as follows:

"Our preference is for a conventional rather than an arbitration line a conventional line to be established now rather than an arbitration line at an uncertain and probably remote period, and to have the question settled at the present favorable time, 'the appointment of Commissioners, with power absolutely to conclude a treaty,' we believe to be absolutely necessary. It is necessary we believe in order to have the proposition for an arrangement made known to us even. It has been an excuse if not a difficulty with England heretofore, that this government could not act definitely because the State interested had not given the authority admitted to be necessary. The same difficulty still exists, which we are respectfully asked to remove, and we see no way in which this can be done but in the manner indicated. The conferring of power for a limited purpose or authority to settle upon doubtful contingencies, it is believed would lead to no desirable results. Unless our Commissioners receive plenary powers that their action may be final, in case the terms offered are such as should be accepted, we cannot perceive that any advantage is to be derived from their appointment."

We have full confidence in our Legislature that they will select such men only as are worthy to be entrusted with the exercise of these high powers. We had much rather trust them to select Commissioners to settle our boundary question by making a conventional line, than any three European Powers to choose Umpires to establish an arbitration line, and our right of choice is confined to these two modes of settlement. To say the least, the probabilities are that Commissioners chosen by our Legislature and selected from among our own citizens would be as careful of our interests and honor as those selected by three Powers of Europe, that might be in alliance with England. We have such confidence in the wisdom and discretion of the Legislature as to believe that they will confer power upon suitable men, such as the public have confidence in, and by whom our interests and dignity would be preserved."

The other party to the controversy have conferred full power on their agent, not only to settle this but other questions of great importance. Why should we hesitate at giving the necessary power to our agents? Have we not competent men who can be trusted? We do not doubt that the Legislature can find many, sorry should we not to think otherwise. Besides the Commissioners would have the advice and counsel of the Legislature, the Governor and Council, our citizens at large, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and enlightened statesmen at Washington. And under such circumstances would men suitable for such a commission bring eternal infamy upon themselves by sacrificing their State?

It seems to us somewhat singular that while the Age refers to the action of the people at large upon the question, it should at the same time talk of the Legislature's sitting with "closed doors." This we ardently hope the necessity of the case will not require.

We have thus given our views, as requested, and we believe they are substantially such as are entertained by our intelligent citizens of all parties, although we may be mistaken about it. Will our friend of the Age favor us with his views upon this subject?"

If it will be seen by the communication of "Firemen" that he is as keen as a brier. Our remarks of which he complains were written in reference to the annual exhibition of the department, and to the apparent contrast between the three engine companies mentioned and the remainder of the Fire Department.

It may be that we should have excepted Fire Company No. 2, and if they always work as well as they did on Saturday morning last they will deserve praise and not censure. It is always more grateful to our feelings to speak favorably than otherwise of men in any capacity when we can. But we had supposed that the Fire Companies had fallen off in their interest in the department, were getting into the back ground and some of them debating occasionally whether their carriage should be taken out at a fire, until it was known it would be wanted, and that they needed a little string up, by way of contrast with other portions of the Department. After all the allowance that ought to be made on the suggestions of "Firemen" we think our remarks have, in the main, a just application and we have no doubt that in future there will be more uniformity in the activity and energy of the whole department.

We should like to be young again [Whig]. Vain wish you are an old man with a bald pate, grey locks and a grizzled beard. Strange that you should desire to frolic with the girls again on May-day [Democrat].

You too head, do you call 35 years, old? our thickly covered head, bald? our raven locks, grey? our black beard, grizzled? You scamp, don't you never look in a mirror and attempt to picture our phiz again or you will be in danger. If you were not a lone bachelor that we should like the fur of publishing, we would show up your phiz in a way that would be a caution.

## Important from Florida.

The Savannah Republican of the second of May says that Halleck's messenger has been overhauled by the troops in the vicinity of the Okeechumkee. Three successive battles were had with this warrior about the 20th inst. Our accounts differ somewhat as to the particulars. One letter says, "one Indian killed, one taken prisoner, and much blood letting," thereby indicating others wounded. Another letter says, "Col. Worth was with the troops in person. Sergeant Cooper of the 2d Dragoons (Capt Ker's company) and one soldier were killed, and several others wounded. Halleck has retired over the Ocklawaha, and will doubtless secrete himself, if possible, about the St. John's. The whole force is in pursuit of him as fast as it can move, through hammock and tangled vine."

On the day following, the Republican announced the important intelligence that Tustnuggee has come in once more, in order to have an interview with Col. Worth. Only a few hours elapsed after the late battle in the neighborhood of the Ocklawaha before he made his appearance at Headquarters. His warriors suffered severely in that engagement, and he now proposes to surrender. He has again gone out to bring his people in, some sixty or seventy, including at least twenty warriors. Col. Worth has given him the assurance that he shall be made a Chief, which, together with some other inducements held out to him, leave no room to doubt that he will return. In short, he has been hotly pursued for months past by our indefatigable troops, and is reduced to extremity.

The surrender of Halleck virtually finishes the war. Sam Jones and the Prophet are still at the South, but they have not been near the settlements, nor committed murders for a long time. They pretend to observe Gen. Macomb's strategy. Halleck has sent a messenger to them and there is every reason to believe that the war is at an end. We speak on the authority of intelligent officers who came in the *Academy*, who have been for years campaigning in Florida, when we state that the next arrival will bring us the gratifying intelligence that the war is concluded. One of the officers whom we conversed with was in the late skirmish with Halleck, which is represented as a sharply contested affair. Capt. Ciser's company, which was most warmly engaged, had been in hot pursuit ever since the 4th of March. Halleck had disposed his troops perfectly for the combat, and waited till the attacking party had extended in light infantry order and advanced to within fifty yards. He retreated three different times, in good order, from hammock to hammock.

If the news from Rhode Island is getting rather tame. No farther arrests have been made. Some of the suffrage representatives have backed out since their adjournment, other suffrage men acted with the "Charter Assembly" as members, and yet pretending to deny its authority.

The Assembly has adjourned for a week in order to hear from Washington. The citizens of Providence got up a grand procession and escort for Gov. King, on his return from Newport.

If we published, supposing that we knew the writer, a communication yesterday notifying a meeting of young men last evening for religious purposes. It now appears that we were mistaken as to the author and that no such meeting was contemplated. The trick was a contemptible one worthy only of a low mind.

If the New-York Sun, a pretended neutral penny paper, but always leaning strongly towards locofocoism has been selected to publish the list of letters remaining in the Post Office in that city. The reason given for publishing the list in that paper would cause the list in this city to be published in the Whig.

If the Democrat has a severe article upon the movements of the Bangor Female Anti-Slavery Society. It calls the members "unsexed lady-politicians." The next number of the Gazette will probably attempt to defend them.

My first impression, as the new type said to the proof sheet.

## A Word from a Fireman.

Mr. Editor. In running over your "Weekly Summary" of last Saturday, I tripped upon a remark of yours, which, in doing justice and no more than justice to a portion of the Fire Department of this city, bears with unjust severity upon the other companies. Cannot you praise without making odious comparisons? You, who are so full of the milk of human kindness, have you so little praise to bestow, that in order to render a trifle to 3, 4, and 5, you are compelled, painful, it must be to rob the other numerals? If so God bless you with a gentle addition to your present stock.

On the very day you printed, it must have been penned before that summary, you must have had peculiar demonstration of the efficiency of at least one other numeral. And that was no singular instance. A Fire Company may not be so full of display at a mere review as is not expected, it may be depressed, as it has been from furnishing many of its best members, to make the best members of the Engine Companies, and for a time lose its power to do what it would do with a very good will, but I will say, and I call on you to witness the truth of what I say, that when the hour of danger comes the hour for effective action you will find no members of the Fire Department more ready, willing, active, or efficient, than those of Fire Company No. 2. Its apparatus is less showy its members very quiet and orderly but for resolute and effective hard work at a fire, you will find its members on hand.

But, my friend, if you have aught to say in reproach of Nos. 1 and 2, would it not be in better taste to allude to some other time than the

1st of January? You know, sir, that whatever may be the faults of any portion of the Fire Department, they cannot be discerned by a party that, by its conduct, is so very ostentatious in its display. Had you alluded to the 10th of April, and the fear of the Militia Captains, you would have shown better taste, not to say better justice. But a parting word in your ear, friend, if you please. If you have a taste for smoothness and quietness, and such like things, might you not so shape your editorial course as not to run under the lee quarter of the FIREMEN.

## CONGRESS.

Washington, May 5.

The Senate met but without transacting any business, adjourned over to Monday. In the House, the Appropriation Bill was received with its amendments from the Senate. The amendments were ordered to be printed and the bill to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Report of the Minority of the Committee of Manufactures on the subject of the tariff, 10,000 copies ordered to be printed. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, who arrived in this city last evening, was introduced and qualified as a member. He brought with him the first news of his re-election. His majority was more than three thousand.

Mr. Hopkins moved that the House do now adjourn. In explanation of his motion he said that the time allotted by the original proposition (from Thursday evening to Monday morning) would not be sufficient to take up the Tariffs and Land matter. Several votes were taken by Yeas and Nays upon questions of adjournment which at length prevailed.

## Report on the Tariff.

The Report on the Tariff, made to the House of Representatives by Mr. Siltonstall, Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, is a very able document prepared evidently with great care, after a thorough examination of this intricate but most important subject. The Report itself is too long for our columns but the following abstract from the Baltimore Patriot will be found interesting.

"The whole Report makes one hundred pages, but this includes an appendix, which gives in detail what is embraced in the first twenty pages of the report. The report, after stating the mode of action in the Committee, sets out with the fact, that we have an ineffectualness of seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars, that the average expenditure for '37, '38, '39, and '40, was nearly \$26,000,000, that the expenditure of '41 was \$26,504,174, that the estimates of the present year are \$26,000,000, that the deficit at the end of the present year will be \$14,000,000, if no more appropriations are made than expenditures proposed. In the opinion of the Committee, the smallest amount of expenditure, including the payment of interest upon the Loan and Treasury notes for the present year, will be \$25 or \$27,000,000.

The dutiable imports is the next subject considered. By a statement from the Treasury, exhibiting the value of merchandise imported annually, from 1834 to 1840, inclusive, after deducting the re-exports, it appears that the average amount, which would have been subject to a duty of 20 per cent and upwards, under the act of the 11th of September, 1841, was, (drawbacks on refined sugar, &c., deducted,) about \$34,000,000, on which the estimated amount of duty at 30 per cent is \$10,200,352, and the estimated duty on articles paying less than 20 per cent duty is \$120,000. The average value of merchandise free of duty, under the same act, was \$19,988,261, as appears by an annexed table. The fluctuations in those years were very great, the amount in 1836 was \$13,537,886, more than double that of 1840, which was \$6,467,575, and nearly double the importation of 1838, \$6,938,065. A larger proportion of the debt was probably incurred in 1836 than in any other year, and our imports in that year reached the enormous amount of \$150,150,035. After stating that existing laws are altogether insufficient to yield an adequate revenue, a re-adjustment of the Tariff is proposed. In continuing the report, the Committee submit the following question in relation to the home valuation.

Can a substitute be provided which shall have a uniform operation in different ports, and which will be an equitable basis for the assessment of duties? This question has received the attention of the committee. They have endeavored to devise one, or to learn, from other sources, some mode by which such a valuation shall be made. The substitute for a literal home valuation, which has been most frequently suggested, is the addition of a certain per centage to the foreign cost, as to how much, the witnesses vary some placing it at 25 and others as high as 40 or 50 per cent, according to their views of the intention of the law, and whether the duty itself should enter into the value. To this mode there are obvious objections. It would be extremely unequal on different articles, as the charges of importations differ essentially, and, besides, one great, perhaps the greatest, object expected from the home valuation, (the prevention of fraud,) would be defeated, as the assessment of duties would really be based on the foreign cost, or value, as heretofore.

Another suggestion was to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the average value of goods at New York, or at two or three different ports for one or more years, from their sales, and to establish that as the custom house valuation. This, although not impracticable, would confer a responsibility of a legislative character on a Secretary of the Treasury, which he could not desire, and the expediency of which may well be doubted.

Another system of home valuation has been proposed, which is, to fix the value of dutiable articles, or the most important of them, in the act. This, it is understood, is now under the consideration of a committee in the Senate. Should they succeed in their efforts, and such a valuation be established, the bill now reported may be made to conform to it without difficulty. Under these circumstances, the committee have reported a bill imposing duties, in part ad valorem, and in part specific, making just and necessary discriminations in the rate, without any change in the mode of valuation, but without additional provisions for preventions of frauds and undervaluations.

The Authority of the President in favor of discrimination is then given and endorsed. The following paragraphs are important, as embracing the plans of action and the motive thereto, which have characterized the committee in their arduous labors. They say: "The import system of the United States has been, from the first act, in 1789, and more especially since 1816, so intimately connected with the growth and protection of American capital and labor, as to have raised up great national interests, which have become indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and the destruction of which would spread calamity over its whole extent. They have grown up under our

system of laws, they are connected with all the other great interests of the nation.

The committee, it is added, have, in the discharge of this duty with a view to the protection and welfare of the people, and that all interests of the people, in every portion of the country, and that all the people of the country, in every section of it, are alike entitled to equal notice and regard, by its legislation. The result of their inquiries is, the necessity of discriminating in the imposition of duties. They believe, in the first place, that discrimination is necessary for the purpose of revenue, which is the great and primary object in the adjustment of the tariff. They believe, with the Secretary of the Treasury, that it cannot be regarded as wise, by any portion of the country, as a permanent system of policy, to augment the amount of revenue, when further exigencies require such augmentation, by raising duties on all articles, including those of absolute necessity, to the full extent of 30 per cent, (or to any other particular rate, and preserving that limit at the same time, as a fixed barrier against higher duties on any article whatever.

It is obvious that if the duty be raised above a very moderate rate, on articles of small bulk and great value, the object will be defeated. They will be smuggled, and wholly escape the duty, and it is equally obvious that other articles will bear a higher than the ordinary rate of duty, and thus yield a greater revenue.

The three important principles in the bill of yesterday are then given, providing:

1. A general ad valorem duty of thirty per cent with few exceptions, where the duty is on that principle.

2. A discrimination is made, for the security of such interests as cannot be preserved without it, as well as for revenue, by specific duties on valuations, bringing the duties in some instances below and in some above the rate of the general ad valorem duty, and fixing the duty at as low a rate as is consistent with the security of those objects.

3. As a general principle, the duty on the articles subject to such discrimination is made at the rate it was in 1840, after the deduction of four-tenths of the excess over twenty per cent under the act of March 2, 1833. Many departments of industry were able to continue in successful operation under this reduction, which cannot sustain the great reduction of January 1st, and which would be overwhelmed under the full operation of that act.

An able argument follows in favor of protection based upon the fact that the manufacturing power of the Government was expected to be a permanent one, and otherwise would never have been entered upon. Again the habits of the people, the physical position of the country, the investment of capital are all brought forward as incidental evidence in favor of the doctrine of protection.

The next important matter in the Report is embodied in the following paragraph:

"The committee have felt it to be their duty to inquire into the condition of particular branches of industry, to consider the legislation of other nations on the same subjects, to ascertain the cost of production in foreign countries and at home, and to collect such facts as would enable them to determine in each case what amount of duties ought to be laid, and in what form. The result of their inquiry and examination is a belief that an uniform ad valorem duty of 30 per cent, whilst it would be insufficient for the purpose of revenue, would bring down many of our great mechanical interests, and annihilate branches of manufacturing in which large capitals have been invested. From the evidence furnished to them, and all the examination they have been able to make, they are satisfied that, unless specific and discriminating duties are laid, some of the greatest, most extensive, and, in a national point of view, most important interests, and some which a wise national policy has heretofore encouraged, would be prostrated."

## [From the Boston Post.]

SHORT FACTS. To the afflicted. It is sometimes argued that the Rheumatism cannot be cured by external applications. This may be true sometimes, but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid, and most true, use Dr. Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment. No name can be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pains most effectually, on its first application, and by a few repetitions, removes more effectually and speedily than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and immediate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced. [It can be had of] May 10 2d & 1st W. G. W. LADD.]

MARRIED, In this city on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Webber, Mr. Ellis B. Usher, to Miss Mary S. Gordon.

DIED, In Northport George Picher, 75 In Unity April 20, Amos Jones, about 80. Also on the 27th, Matthew Fowler, 80, both Revolutionary pensioners. In Plymouth last inst. widow Lydia Torrey, aged 95 years and four months, leaving six children, sixty grand children, and sixty seven great grand children.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrat Frankfort 6th, Charles, Rich, St. Croix, via N. Y., Perseverance (Giles), Marblehead. Sid. Senator, Iowa, Boston, Protector, Hoyett, Boston.

## NEW CLOCK STORE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Bangor and vicinity, Brass Clocks of superior quality, wholesale & retail at astonishingly low prices for cash. In the assortment are some beautiful alarm clocks, the first of brass ever brought up to the Penobscot. Please call and examine quality and price, on Exchange street, a few rods east of Penobscot Exchange opposite City Point Block.

WARREN SMITH Bangor May 10.

REMOVAL. THE Subscribers have removed to No. 5 Lew. St. Bangor, where they have a convenient place for washing and piling small lumber, to the sale of which they will give particular attention.

CHARLES BUCK & CO. Boston May 6, 1842.

FEATHERS. BRIGHTS. CHEAP for Cash at may 10 9c 23 West Market place.

LIVERMINT'S HATS. 12 DOZEN Square crowns for sale by the doz at 12c 23 West Market place.

ALSO. ONE Case Elegant French Style Molestin Hats, a new and beautiful article, at HEMENWAY'S No. 1, Main street.

## ASSIGNMENT OF ASSETS.

THE STATE of Maine, ss. I, the undersigned, Clerk of the District Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the assignment of assets, as made by the Assignee of the Estate of George S. French of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot.

Declared Bankrupts April 5 1842. William Lewis, of Argyle, in said County. Lewis Vickery of Bangor. Martin Mower of Bangor.

Declared Bankrupts March 15 1842. Levi Cramp of Newport in said County, and also partner of the late firm of Cramp, Dutton & Co. Dexter E. Wadleigh of Bangor.

Timothy H. Morse of Bangor. Henry B. Hall, of Bangor, and also as partner of the late firm of H. B. & J. F. Hall and as partner of the late firm of H. B. Hall & Company. Horatio P. Blood of Bucksport in the County of Hancock.

Declared Bankrupts March 16 1842. Dexter Andrews of Argyle in the County of Penobscot. Ira Pierce of Kirkland in the County of Penobscot. Josiah Clark of Corinna. Benjamin Bourne of Bangor.

James L. Stevens. Nehemiah Kidder. Benjamin Sweet of Bucksport in the County of Hancock.

Ludwig J. Parker. William E. Butler. Declared Bankrupts April 19, 1842. The said Assignee therefore requests all persons indebted to the estates of the above named Bankrupts to call upon said assignee at his place of business, and to make immediate payment agreeably to law in such cases made and provided.

May 13 42 J. WINGALE CARR THE AMERICAN LABORER.

THE above title the subscribers commenced publishing on the first of April 1842 and will continue on the first of each succeeding month a Magazine of Facts, Arguments, Speeches, Statistics, &c. advocating exclusively the Protection of American Labor against the selfish and grasping policy of foreign nations. It will be published in large octavo form of 32 double column pages, making a large volume of 584 pages a year.

Terms: Single subscribers Seventy five Cents each per year, three copies for Two Dollars, five copies for Three Dollars, nine copies for Five Dollars, or twenty copies for Ten Dollars, payment required in advance in all cases, and in current money free of postage. G. L. LEE & M. L. LEE, may 10 30 Ann street N. Y.

JOSEPH TORRES. Taylor No. 22 Main street. I wish all who are in want of Good and Fashionable Garments to come to him and to buy at very low prices, for cash.

P. S. Just received on consignment a supply of Tailors' Chalk. Also a new Plates of this Spring's report of Trade.

SEASONED BOARDS. THOUSANDS of feet first quality Seasoned Boards Stock last till for sale by FOSTER & GILMAN may 6 42w No 10 City Point.

DETECTOR for May. Received at SMITH & JENNIS may 9

JUST PUBLISHED. LIFE of MRS. HANNAH KIMMEL. A Brief notice of the Life of Mrs. Hannah Kimmell, formerly of Bangor, Maine, her first husband Price 25 cts for sale at may 9 No 2, Kenduskeag Bridge.

CORD Guards, at DENNISONS Corner of Main and Broad streets may 2

JEWELRY. THE Subscriber has just received additions to his stock of Jewels, comprising a very great variety of most fashionable patterns. E. W. DENNISONS may 6 Cor. Main and Broad streets.

WHOLESALE AND ENGLISH. LARD OIL. 5000 LBS. Boston Pure Ground Lard, 1000 Gall. English Lard Oil just in, and for sale very low.

Also, a fresh stock of Drugs Medicines &c. by may 9 G. W. LADD.

VINION & PORTER, Agents for the Tremont Brewery Company. BURN T and Ground Coffee, received fresh from Boston each week, and for sale by VINION & PORTER Bangor, May 9th 1842.

NOTICE. THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing two notes of hand signed by the subscribers, and running to Joseph Cross or order, dated on or about the thirteenth day of April at No. 5 5th Range, one for seventy dollars, payable in September next, and one for seventeen dollars payable in August next, as said notes were given with any consideration or value, and will not be paid by us.

ISAAC H. SMITH JACOB H. SMITH Houlton, Aroostook Co. May 3, 1842 may 9 dlw

SILVER SPOONS. A. T. DENNISONS N. B. Old Silver and Gold wanted for cash. Corner of Broad and Main streets may 7

EDWARD JONES & CO. have taken into Co-partnership, DAVID B. ROBERTS. They will transact business at No. 39, Broad street, under the above said firm.

A. M. ROBERTS LEONARD JONES DAVIS B. ROBERTS Bangor May 6 may 7

NOTICE. THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Albert Noyes & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first instant.

ALBERT NOYES J. T. SAWYER Bangor, May 7, 1842.

PORTLAND DYE-HOUSE. THE Subscriber Colors, Cleaners and Finishes Woolen, Cotton and Silk Goods, Ladies' Dresses and Bonnets, and Gentlemen's Garments at his establishment in Portland, promptly and in the best manner, at fair prices. Gentlemen's Coats and Pantalons colored or dressed whole. Goods received and delivered by NATHAN B. FOLSOM, 21, West Market Row Bangor.

BENJAMIN CROCKETT May 7 1842

COMBS, COMES. W. DENNISONS Has just received more Combs which he sells cheap. No 2 Main street corner of Broadstreet may 7

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that in consideration of the affection I have for my son Samuel D. Thurston, I have given him his freedom, and shall claim none of his earnings hereafter nor hold myself responsible for any of his contracts.

RICHARD THURSTON Bangor, May 6, 1842 3d may 9

JUST RECEIVED PER EXPRESS. FOUR Cases fine Molestin and Beaver Hats which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at low Prices.

ALSO. ONE Case Elegant French Style Molestin Hats, a new and beautiful article, at HEMENWAY'S No. 1, Main street.

may 6 No 1, Main street







